

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1879.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Gen. U. S. Grant and party has arrived at Hong Kong. The party have had a very prosperous trip and the General is in excellent health.

The northern Republican papers are fast changing from Gen. Grant to Secretary Sherman, advocating the latter as the Republican Candidate for President in 1880. Since his last great success as a financier he is justly looked upon as the strongest man in the country.

Poor Senator Logan, he fought throughout the late war with distinction only to be completely annihilated, scalped, by one Lowe a Greenbacker, an Alabama bull-dozing, who no gentleman could fight without disgracing himself. Joking aside, we think Gen. Logan showed his good sense by not fighting the fellow; a man of such a character.

The last legislature passed an act cutting down the fees of all the county officers in the state, but the act only referred to Pitt county alone. Therefore the County Solicitor, Mr. B. R. Moore, gave it as his legal opinion that it only referred to the officers of Pitt county, he communicated with the Attorney General of the state and received the following answer, which seems to settle the question for the present:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, RALEIGH, April 29, 1879.

"My Dear Sir: The act referred to in your letter is in Chap. 293, Laws 1879, and I think, by its title, is to be taken as only applicable to Pitt county. It entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Fees of Certain Officers in Pitt County.' Yours truly,

THOS. S. KENAN, B. R. Moore, Esq., Solicitor for the State.

We are informed that there has been one more charge of the Light Horse Democracy in our neighboring county of Brunswick. This time by the rear guard, and ended in the capture of that efficient and trustworthy officer, Wm. Brown, Deputy Sheriff and keeper of the county jail. The squadrons were under the command of Capt. Chiniquis, of Town Creek, who signed his name with a title in the face of the earnest protest of a large majority of the legal voters of that county, as well as in defiance to every principle of Republican or Democratic form of Government to which the people of that good old peaceful county have been educated by their good fathers of old '76.

A man by the name of Corporal Davis, we understand, is now on patrol duty at the jail.

The other squad under the command of Capt. Rourke, of Shalotte, charged bravely and boldly upon Capt. Walker, in the hope of an easy capture and rich spoils of the Treasury, but came out second best, Capt. W. having taken the precaution to remove all of the commissary stores of value before the attack. So disgusted was Capt. Rourke at his failure to capture the most vital and necessary desirable of all stores, the cash box, for the support of his hungry and weather beaten squad, that he resigned and beat a hasty retreat to the suburbs of Green Swamp, leaving Capt. W. master of the field. There is a new move on foot we are informed, not laid down in the regular politicians book, which may very soon test the legality of the right of any class of persons to wilfully make inroads, and invade the constitutional rights of the citizens of our neighboring county, and will, no doubt, result in forever putting at rest the question, as to the right of any set of men to set aside the expressed will of the people, and their power to cast the legal franchises of honest citizens into the waste basket at will.

We propose to publish the full history of the Brunswick election as soon as time will permit, as it will prove of great interest to all of the people of that county.

A Vassar College girl challenges any girl of any institution in the United States to chew gum with her. She offers to chew a hundred quarters worth of gum in one hundred consecutive quarters days. Gum to be clear of half and not mixed with shoddy wax.

Public Debt Statement of the Department of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the increase of debt for April to be \$1,995,216; gold certificates, \$15,772,600; silver certificates, 1,977,020; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$31,635,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$34,668,101,600; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,915,009.02; U. S. notes held for redemption of fractional currency, \$8,446,338; called bonds not matured, for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued, \$171,312,100; cash in the Treasury, \$14,449,156.81.

Cedar Creek, N. C., April 28, 1879.

EDITOR POST.—DEAR SIR: In my communication signed X, in your issue of the 20th inst., instead of "there is but four offices on the river," it should be "few offices"—there are six or eight indifferently kept. There would be fifteen to twenty if the mails went by land. The error above may provoke a reply, if it does please you to send me a copy, and I will write more at length. We can write down, or vote down, the river mail at any season of the year. The river mail is a nuisance, and I refer to any man on the river that uses the mails, and is not under obligations to the owners of the Cape Fear Company. We want better mail facilities—the boats can live without it.

Yours etc., X.

The fellow Kitchen who by means of corruption and fraud got his certificate in Congress, took the advantage of the absence of one member of Congress on Thursday last to make an attack on him, we clip the following from the associate press telegrams.

Mr. Kitchen, of N. C., rising to a question of privilege, denounced an allusion to himself, which appeared in a speech printed in the Record as the speech of his colleague (Mr. Russell.) He characterized the speech as infamously false and slanderous, but said that he was not surprised at his colleague's conduct, and every rule of decency and propriety.

Mr. Garfield made the point of order that Mr. Kitchen's language was unparliamentary, but the point was overruled by Speaker Randall, who remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Kitchen) had previously stated that he meant to say nothing personal.

Mr. Kitchen reserved further remarks until his colleague should be present.

The House adjourned until Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

Hon. D. L. Russell, member of Congress, arrived home on Tuesday night last.

The ladies of St. James' Church made \$150 nett, at their festival in the City Hall last week.

Mr. John Hughes, of Newbern, was in the city on Friday, stopping at the Purcell House.

The Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim, has been requested to act as Chaplain on Confederate Memorial day.

Judge O. P. Meares has called an extra session of the Criminal Court, to convene the 26th day of May next.

Mary Smith, an insane colored woman, who has been in the County Asylum for several days, made her escape on Friday last.

DIED.—Hon. Chilton L. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, N. C., who served in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Congress, died at his home on Monday last.

A large number of bar rooms of the city have closed on account of the increased taxes levied on them by the last Democratic legislature.

Rev. D. D. Dodge left here on Thursday last to attend a Conference of the Congregational Churches of the state, at Raleigh, on Friday last.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., will preach in St. Mark's Church to-day, Sunday, the 4th of May, at 11 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

A scrimmage between two colored men took place on the wharf at foot of Princess street Thursday last. M. knocked the molasses out of B., and M. was sent to jail.

The following named gentlemen have been selected as the Marshals for the Confederate Memorial day: Col. H. G. Flanner, Chief Marshal; Assistant Marshals, Capt. Jas. M. McGowan, Messrs. J. N. Schaff, J. Merritt, W. R. Patterson, C. W. Yates, Wm. Hawkins, John M. Robinson, Geo. W. Higgins, S. P. Calvin, R. B. Henderson, and Henry Ohland.

Our attention was called to a baby carriage on Market street yesterday with a card attached, which had the following written on it:

"From the ladies of the 'Colfax' To the Smithville fair, 25 cents a chance, To win the baby's name."

which surprised us very much, as we were not aware that any of the officers or crew of the "Colfax" were of the feminine gender.

Corn plentiful and cheap.

Capt. Walter Furlong is out again we are glad to see.

U. S. District Court, Hon. G. W. Brooks, presiding, convenes in this city on to-morrow.

FOUND DEAD.—Dr. B. S. Thywick, of Munroe, was found dead in his office a few days ago.

DIED.—Miss Sallie Kinyon, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of this city, died on Tuesday last.

The telegraph cable across the Cape Fear river was taken up on the 29th of April for repairs.

Dr. James M. Toner, of Washington, D. C., was in the city last week, stopping at the Purcell House.

The heavy rains for the past few days, have done considerable damage in and around Fayetteville.

A store near Chadbourn's mill in the city, was robbed on Sunday night last of a very small amount of cash.

Robt. Shaw of this county was killed near Hickory on the 23d of April, in a fight with another penitentiary convict.

The fraudulent Sheriff of Brunswick turned out jailer Brown on Monday last, and put in a man by the name of Davis.

FIRE.—Mr. Archie Taylor of Moore's Creek, Pender county, had his house destroyed by fire—loss about \$1,500, no insurance.

Capt. R. S. Radcliff was awarded the contract to build a large number of new cisterns for the city. He commenced on Monday last.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—This very excellent order is in a flourishing condition. The Endowment Rank has over sixty members.

Hon. David S. Sanders, we are pleased to report, is out again attending to his business, having recovered from his recent attack of sickness.

Col. Edwin W. Kerr, of Sampson, was in the city the first of last week. The Col. is what Andrew Jones would call a "wheel horse on the stump."

The Whiting Rifles are making extensive preparations to be in good trim for the Confederate Memorial Day. They intend to turn out in force.

The office of Mr. Thos. Evans was broken into on Sunday night last, nothing taken, therefore they merely broke in for practice, we suppose.

DIED.—Col. Walter L. Leuk, one of the largest manufacturers in the state, died at his home in Rockingham on Monday afternoon last, aged 80 years.

DIED.—Mrs. Alexander Anderson, the mother of Dr. E. A. Anderson and James Anderson, Esq., died in this city at 7:30 o'clock on the 30th of April. She was 90 years of age.

The Board of Aldermen convenes Monday night in regular monthly session.

The County Commissioners also have a meeting Monday.

The concert on Tuesday night last, given by the Sunday School of the Front Street Methodist Church is pronounced by those who were present to have been a grand success.

Rev. Dr. Bernheim and Mr. W. H. Gerken, are the representative of the Lutheran Church of this city at the Lutheran Synod, in Stanley county, they will be home next week.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Udolpho Wolfe's Son & Co., published in another column, this is an old established firm and we take pleasure in recommending them.

Col. Henry G. Flanner, Chief of Artillery of the state, has been appointed and has accepted the Chief Marshalship for the 10th of May of the Confederate Memorial Procession.

The Baptist Sunday School had an excursion to Waccamaw Lake on Wednesday last. A very large number of adults participated in it. We understand everything passed off pleasantly.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Wilmington, N. C. May the 26 and 27, 1879, stopping at the Purcell House. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Spinal Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye &c. For full particulars, Address, National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

Don't fail to examine the ad of Perry Davis & Son in the advertising column.

Hon. A. M. Waddell has been requested to deliver the Commencement Address, about the 20th of June.

Messrs. Brauhild & Brother, tobacco manufacturers commenced receiving tobacco for their factory, on Thursday last. They inform us that they intend to employ about 80 hands in their establishment.

During the thunder storm, which visited this city on Wednesday morning last, the lightning struck the First Presbyterian Church steeple, also the kitchen adjoining the residence of Col. A. Pope. No one hurt.

The Carolina Yacht Club have under consideration the question whether they shall give several races in the Cape Fear River before the July Regatta at the sound. We understand that a large number of the club are in favor of it. By all means let the boys try their boats in the Cape Fear waters.

Mr. Heinsberger has all the latest novels, of the best writers of the country, and histories of all description. Also the latest music, fine organs, pianos, and melodeons, magazines, illustrated newspapers, stationery, &c. Mr. H. is a live man therefore keeps the very best stock on hand, and believes in quick sales and small profits.

Rev. S. Mendelssohn our esteemed fellow-citizen, will be united in marriage to Miss Esther Jastraw, the niece of Rev. Dr. M. Jastraw of Philadelphia, on the 11th day of May next, at 7 o'clock P. M. We congratulate Mr. Mendelssohn on his good fortune, we know he will make a model husband.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUNDAY TRAINS.—The Sunday train on the W. & W. Railroad, which arrives here at 8:16 A. M., has been discontinued, as also the one leaving Wilmington every Sunday morning at 9:20 P. M.

On the W. C. & A. R. R., the Sunday trains arriving at 9 P. M. and departing at 8:36 P. M., have also been discontinued.

No change in other trains. This we suppose is in accordance with the state law prohibiting the running of trains on Sunday, unless carrying the U. S. mail.

FIFTH BATTALION.—Of the North Carolina State Guard held an election for officers in the City Court Room on the 29th of April. Col. Geo. L. Mabson was unanimously re-elected Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. M. N. Levy, was elected Major; about Levy's qualifications we know nothing, but Col. Mabson is one of the very best qualified officers in the state guard.

The following are the appointive officers made by Lieutenant Colonel Geo. L. Mabson:

James H. Caraway, Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant, Daniel Buxton, Quarter Master, rank Captain, Wm. Marstella, Commissary, rank Captain, Rev. Joseph J. Fry, Chaplain.

The meeting was presided over by Capt. Lewis Smith. Capt. J. C. Hill was Secretary. The field officers occupied seats as invited guests. A communication relating to the interest of the Fifth Battalion was received from Col. Geo. L. Mabson, Adj't James A. Caraway and Q. R. M., Daniel Buxton. By request Col. Mabson addressed the meeting as regards dressing, discipline, etc. A vote of thanks for the use of the city court room concluded the proceedings.

MAIL ROBBER.—On Monday last Col. Brink, our efficient Postmaster, received information that one Geo. Davis, a train hand on the Wilmington and Charleston road, had robbed the mail; he immediately sent after Davis, who came down to the Postoffice. Col. Brink arrested him at once and lodged him in jail, and dispatched an officer to Charleston to look after the missing mail. The officer found a large bag of mail buried in the mud about 100 yards from the Charleston depot and brought it to Wilmington on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday Col. Brink received a message from one James Davis, who is in jail for stealing a pair of shoes, requesting the Colonel's presence. Col. Brink visited him at once, when James Davis stated that he was the mail robber and not George Davis, and also implicated others in the crime. The defendant Geo. Davis was brought before U. S. Commissioner McQuigg on Thursday.

George Davis was bound over by the Commissioner in a bond of one thousand dollars to the U. S. District Court, which convenes to-morrow in this city. Jas. Davis and Charles Williams were bound over on Friday to the U. S. Court for robbing the mails, in a bond of \$500 dollars each. Mr. J. I. Mack appeared for the United States. Defendants had no counsel.

MAY DAY.—The first day of May was enjoyed by a very large number of colored people, in excursion parties, picnics, &c., fire and drum could be heard in all directions.

Maj. C. M. Stedman, President of the Bank of New Hanover, of this city, was robbed of his watch and chain by a pickpocket, on a steamer going from New York to Boston, a few days ago.

A new postoffice has just been established on the C. C. Ry., between Shoeheel and Plummersville. Mr. J. A. Fore has been appointed Postmaster.

Capt. Russell Glover, who was in command of the Revenue Cutter, W. H. Crawford, while she was stationed in our waters, arrived here from Cedar Keys on Saturday morning. He is here as a witness in the U. S. District Court, the Captain was welcomed back by a large number of friends, in fact he succeeded in making everybody his friend who came in contact with him, while he was stationed here. There are many good officers in the Revenue Service we have no doubt, but we know there is none better or more faithful than Capt. Glover, he is a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The following cases have been tried by Mayor Fishback the past week.

John Baker, drunk, judgment suspended.

Isaac Baker, drunk, fined \$10 or fifteen days in prison.

Jas. Harris, resisting police officer, judgment suspended.

Charles Ryburg, drunk; fined \$5 or five days in prison.

Owen Brinkley, drunk; fined \$15 or twenty days in prison.

Fanny Mallet, disorderly; fined \$2.50.

Robert Manning, affray; fined two days in prison.

Robert Sealar, selling liquor without license; dismissed.

M. Howell, drunk; fined \$20.

Col. E. D. Hall tried three violations of state law last week.

MEMORIAL DAY.—The Federal Memorial Association held a meeting on Friday last for the purpose of making proper arrangements for Memorial Services at the National Cemetery near this city on the 30th of May next. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make all the necessary preparations for the procession decorating the graves, &c.: Col. E. B. Brink, Jas. A. Lowry, S. H. Manning, Jos. C. Hill and W. P. Canaday. For the information of those who are ignorant of the fact, we will state that the National Memorial Day is on the 30th and not the 31st of May, and the 30th of May in the year of our Lord 1879 comes on Friday. We hope to see all of our people show their loyalty to the Union by displaying their flags at half mast and particularly those who are receiving their salt and hominy from the U. S. Treasury. The 30th is a day that all our people should close up their places of business for the purpose of showing proper respect to those brave men who laid down their lives for their country's good. If the business men of this city are true to their professions of loyalty to the United States government they will do so on the afternoon of the 30th of May next, and attend in a body the services at the Union Cemetery.

The true Democratic feeling is coming out in regard to the colored exodus from the modern Egypt. Let them wait with patience, the great north will take care of these poor people now as in the war. A nation cannot move in a day, nor when it does move can it be stopped in any time.—Kansas City Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE GO TO PATTERSON'S CELEBRATED SPRINGS. THESE SPRINGS are situated four miles south of Shelby and six miles north of Whitaker's, on the Air-Line R. R. The mineral waters are sulphur and chalybeate. The properties of the sulphur are iron, sulphur and magnesia. Properties combined are beneficial to all diseases, and never fail to cure the most obstinate cases, as many will testify. The chalybeate waters cannot be surpassed, having wrought many almost miraculous cures. These Celebrated Springs will be open first of April, and the price are in reach of all; having been greatly reduced this season. Building houses, croquet grounds, tennis alley, and other amusements and attractions free for visitors. Hacks running from this place will meet visitors at Shelby or at Whitaker's, on Air-Line R. R., upon short notice to the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD. Per day.....\$ 1.25 Per week.....7 50 Per month.....20 00 For two or more months.....18 00 Children and servants half price. For further particulars, Address, W. S. PATTERSON, Prop'r, Shelby, N. C., March 18th, 1879.

THE MILLIONAIRE. P. H. O'Brien, of San Francisco, Cal., says: "Herald Compound is the best I ever used for broken water. I have articles mended with it that stands as good as before they were broken. Sold by all druggists and country merchants, or if your druggist hasn't got it, nor won't send for it, send 25 cents for a bottle to JNO. T. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer, WASHINGTON, N. C., May 4-1879."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. A LIMITED number of active canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY. Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply. Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga., April 20-1y

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. It cures, instruments and electricities do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a positive, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, some four months ago, and it has cured me completely.

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O. "I have done more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$40."

"I have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without getting any relief until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.

Dr. Williams' Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by R. S. BUREAU, March 25-1y.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affords a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a Lament is unequalled for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Piles, Fissures, Withold Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and keep you from being so tender as Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

NOT PURITANICAL. Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they proffer the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER, STUART'S DEW and DUEHAM OLD RYE received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD! The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

FIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window Leaving far over the sill, And if something hadn't happened, We might have stood there still; But we reached for a banging shutter In a blinding northeast breeze, So our friends will have to be invited To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips off slides, and every time he slides he slips off most woefully. We leave our kind regards to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doling so we will ask the following questions:

Hav'n't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Hav'n't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Hav'n't we made prices much higher than we ought to?

Hav'n't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Hav'n't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Hav'n't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called to them?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington. we will in the future have to keep from being so tender as Doctor's bills.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Clear of Peace," (a fine Havana) it was, but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our line here, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL. Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they proffer the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1879.

Whatever may be said of the great debate on the army appropriation bill there is no doubt that the closing speech of Senator Conkling covered the expiring hours of that fiery encounter with a halo of oratorical splendor which will make it forever memorable. That consummate master of speech on the occasion seems to have grasped the whole subject and carried dismay to his opponents, as well as a most glorious triumph to his friends. Speaking from high vantage ground, both on account of his own eminence and the empire which he represents, he so completely comprehended every feature of the controversy, that every sentence carried conviction. It is fortunate to us, who are permitted to live in a period when such principles find a champion so invincible and so magnificent.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Post has great reverence for President Grant; we know he is a great General—the ablest, probably, in the world, at this time. He is a statesman of no mean standing; his conduct during and since the war has ingratiated him in the affections and gratitude of all lovers of the Union. But he has twice been President of the United States, therefore he can afford to stand aside and allow another, who will make equally as good, if not better, a President than himself, and if all reports are true, he does not desire a third term. We do not believe the leaders of the party will force it upon him. Hon. Jno. Sherman, an old abolitionist before the war, a man who stood by Abraham Lincoln during the war, fought side by side with Thaddeus Stevens for negro suffrage, immediately after the war, when the southern states were admitted back into the Union on the terms marked out by Senator Sherman and Mr. Stevens, and when the kluks, white league, white liner rifle clubs and southern bulldozers, commenced persecuting, whipping and killing Republicans, white and black, Mr. Sherman stood by and did everything in his power as a Senator to protect and defend them, and if his advice had been taken and followed by the legislative and executive departments of the government every state south, with two exceptions, would now be Republican. Therefore every Republican south, out of common gratitude, ought to support John Sherman for the nomination in the next National Convention, and if he is nominated, as the chances now seem to indicate, southern Union men can and will do more for him than for any other candidate, from the fact that he would protect them in all their rights when elected.

It is well-known that President Grant and ex-Senator Sherman are strictly personal friends, that the friends of President Grant had rather if their favorite will not accept, that Mr. Sherman should be the Republican nominee than any other man in the party; Mr. Sherman would have the undivided support of the monied men of the country; he would be supported by the entire liberal Republicans, headed by Secretary Schurz and others, which certainly gives him the advantage of all other candidates; he is what is known as a stalwart Republican; he does not believe in compromise with secessionists or other violators of the law. We feel very confident that Mr. Sherman will be the next President of the United States—the successor of Rutherford B. Hayes.

COL. STEELE'S HISTORICAL AC-CURACY.

We have before made rather a casual allusion to Col. Steele's speech in the House. At nearly the first words of his speech he was pleased to speak of the "carpet-baggers" as "a swarm of hungry political vultures" who "came flocking south to gorge their ravenous carcasses upon what little the war had left," who "possessed themselves of lucrative offices of states where they never intended to remain" except where the "hope of plunder offered a temptation." He spoke of them also as "beings" and "creatures." But right in the midst of his tirade he proceeded to say: "Notwithstanding the assertion often made to the contrary by those who either did not know the facts or who wilfully perverted them, the term was never applied by our people to any honest citizen of the north who removed to the south to make himself a part of the people, ready to bear their burdens and participate in their joys. These are always welcomed." This language is a little guarded when he says "bear their burdens and participate in their joys." We believe the carpet-baggers did usually pay their taxes and bear burdens enough, but they did not often "participate in their joys."

Mr. Steele knows how this matter is himself. One time in this very city, at a railroad meeting, he cried out of a gentleman who brought not less than \$50,000 to this state, and was doing as honest a business, and a much larger one than Mr. Steele ever did, "He comes from God-knows-where." This gentleman still resides here "bearing

their burdens," doing a large business, and remembers what Col. Steele said as well as we do. On another occasion when this same brilliant orator was addressing a Democratic meeting at Bladenboro, it happened that a New Yorker who had a saw-mill near by, sat on the platform as vice president. Several other carpet-baggers were there in the crowd who did twice or four times as much business as the New Yorker, and it was noticed that Col. Steele was very cordial towards the New Yorker. The next morning's Wilmington Journal announced that the New Yorker was a "high-toned gentleman," not like the other saw-mill men who were there. Alas! this "high-toned gentleman" no longer "bears their burdens," but left the state very soon, right smartly in disgust and considerably out of pocket. Col. Steele, as we recollect it, was very noisy in those days abusing as carpet-baggers as respectable gentlemen as himself because they didn't vote as he did.

Now, we have something to say about "swarms of hungry vultures" who come into North Carolina after the war, and were called carpet-baggers. Precisely how many new settlers came is not known, but it is known that only a few got into office. What we are about to say concerning the subject may perhaps make it a little unpleasant for Mr. Steele if Mr. Conger should find it out, or even Mr. Frye. Because a member of Congress gets in an uncomfortable fix if he does not confine himself very nearly to facts. In the first place these "vultures" swarmed into the Constitutional Convention to the number of about fifteen (15), the whole number being one hundred and twenty. In the legislature which followed the proportion was about the same, the whole number in both houses being one hundred and seventy. This "swarming" was followed as thus: In the Governor, Lt-Governor and five other executive officers, making seven, two were carpet-baggers; of the five on the bench of the Supreme Court, not one; on the bench of the Superior Court of twelve, one, of the eighty-seven counties as it was at that time, not over ten sheriffs were carpet-baggers; and the other state officers were in about the same proportion. In the members of Congress it went a little higher, and out of the nine members there were four northern men and one Senator. The total "swarm" ought not to have been very terrific to a million people.

Mr. Steele is equally unfortunate when he charges the carpet-baggers with being as "vultures" and "plunderers." The bonds which were authorized by the convention and the legislature of 1868-79 were issued as follows:

R. H. Cowan, Pres. W. C. & R. R.	\$2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins, Pres. R. & G. R. R.	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swenson, Pres. W. N. C. R.	6,000,000
Wm. Johnson, Pres. A. T. & O. R.	2,000,000
E. Beloe, Pres. N. W. R. R.	1,400,000
Peter Mallett, Pres. Western R. R.	500,000
J. R. Stubbs, Pres. W. & F. R. R.	450,000
W. Sloane, Pres. W. C. R. R.	2,000,000
A. J. Jones, Pres. Western R. R.	1,500,000
Total	\$19,750,000

Every one of these gentlemen were native North Carolinians, and all excepting Mr. Sloan and Mr. Jones were Democrats. Two Democrats, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Stubbs have died, but all the rest are to-day Democrats, excepting Mr. Jones, who is also dead, and Mr. Sloan, living, both of whom were Republicans. It is not any part of our purpose in this connection to comment on the conduct of these gentlemen, but what we do say is that if anybody is to be arraigned for mismanagement of these credits it is those who received them. And we now challenge an investigation on the items of financial mismanagement in this state between the Democrats before reconstruction and since their return to power, and carpet-baggers. The actual authorized debt of the state when reconstruction occurred was \$17,531,945. We speak by the book when we say "authorized." Besides this there had been a state confederate debt, which was \$18,000,000 when the war closed, and which was repaid by order of Andrew Johnson. The state government during the war had squandered nearly all our magnificent school and University fund, as also the bank stocks, the private and public charities. Col. Steele was one of the gentlemen who looked approvingly upon that sort of policy. If he and his party had not been interrupted in their policy the state would have been worse off by at least \$10,000,000 than is now.

Mr. Steele, by implication at least, defends the kluks atrocities. He assigns as a reason for these proceedings that "the patience of the people of the southern states was tried to the very verge of forbearance," that the parties upon whom the kluks, committed the outrages were criminals, but that it would have been better to have waited for the ordinary processes of law, we should think so. This is an old and threadbare pretext and long since exploded. The kluks was in no sense a vigilance committee. It was an organized conspiracy to defeat the operation of law. Its purpose was, as has been proved over and over again, to carry an election by fraud and force, to subvert the right of suffrage, to break down courts, to suborn juries. It had no shadow of an uprising of an oppressed and outraged people against

official injustice. The idea that the hordes of night riders, burning negro cabins, drawing negroes and whites from their beds and terribly mutilating them, plotting and executing murders, were in any sense the conservators of good order or the preservers of the public peace, is to absurd to be thought of. There has never been any evidence that the organization had any such character.

On page 81 of a report on the alleged "outrages in the southern states," signed by Senator John Scott of Penn., Chairman, and Senators Henry Wilson of Mass., Z. Chandler of Michigan, Benj. F. Reice of Arkansas and James W. Nye of Nevada, they announce the following as the result of their investigations:—viz—

1st. That the kluks organization does exist, has a political purpose, is composed of the Democratic or Conservative party, has sought to carry out its purpose by murders, whippings, intimidations, and violence against its opponents.

2d. That it not only binds its members to carry out the decrees of crime, but protects them against conviction and punishment, first by disguises and secrecy; second, by perjury, if necessary, upon the witness stand and in the jury box.

3d. That of all the offenders against the law in this order, (and they must be many hundreds, if not thousands, because these crimes are shown to be committed by organized bands ranging from ten up to seventy-five,) not one has yet been convicted in the whole state.

There is much more that might be said on the subject matter of Mr. Steele's speech, but having ventilated an unpleasant subject to this extent, we shall refrain from further allusion to it, unless compelled to give further details. The discussion of the subject is not conducive to the public welfare at present, and it is one of those chapters in history that it would be meek to forget.

JOHN ADAMS DIX.

This most eminent and remarkable citizen, died in New York on the 21st of April. His long experience in public affairs, his rare accomplishments, his great wealth, his venerable years, his unswerving integrity, his lofty patriotism, had left for him more nearly a complete career than often falls to the lot of man.

He was born in the town of Boscowan, New Hampshire, which was near the seat of the Websters and other eminent families, on the Merrimac river. His father, Timothy Dix, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and was an eminent citizen, was the owner of large tracts of land, in the then wild parts of New Hampshire, beyond the White Mountains, on the upper forks of the Connecticut and the Androscoggin, where there was a town named for him, and where the summer tourist now wanders amid the gloomy crags of "Dixville Notch," was a cadet in the army at the age of 14, and when he became an Ensign he was the youngest officer in the service, from which he retired at the age of 28 with the rank of Lieutenant, and married. Having studied law, he became a Jackson Democrat, and in 1830, was Adjutant General of the state of New York. In 1841 he was elected to the United States Senate, succeeding Silas Wright. He entered Buchanan's Cabinet in its expiring and disgraceful hours, as Secretary of the Treasury, and stood with Stanton and Holt, as against the traitors. He became in course, a Major General in the army, Governor of New York and Minister to France. He died one of the noblest of Americans.

There are thousands of colored people on the Mississippi river awaiting transportation north, from the poor, bulldozed southern white people, but the telegrams tell us that the steamboats, controlled by the Democrats, refuse to take them. And yet if you believe what the Democratic papers have been saying for the past fifteen years, you will think that the colored people are a curse to the south.

The southern Democrats wanted the negroes all sunk, or they tried to make the northern people believe that the negro was a curse to the south. But now the negro is trying to better his condition by emigrating among friends and a terrible wall goes up about the outrage of taking all the colored labor from the south. If the southern people will agree to pay them for their labor and treat them as human beings, allow them equal civil and political rights, then, and not until then, will this stampede stop.

The New York Herald says if Grant is the only Republican who can carry the country the party is very weak. The Herald pays a very just compliment to Mr. Secretary Sherman and insinuates that he is the strongest Presidential candidate yet spoken of, in either party.

The Democratic Congress has an elephant on its hands; they undertook to bulldoze the President, but he didn't bulldoze worth a cent. Now they see their mistake, and long faces are the consequence.

Some people are so constituted as to be unable to see anything beautiful in this life—not even in a mirror.

Mrs. Chisolm's Letter—Re-interring the Remains of the Loved Ones Killed in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1879.

MY DEAR FRIEND: One month from to-day and two years will have passed since the terrible 29th of April, 1877, which those who blackened with crime that sunny Sabbath, festively or threateningly, according to their mood, call the "black Sunday." In answer to your kindly request that I should write you when I succeeded in bringing away the remains of my husband and children who on that day fell martyrs to the unallowable hate of the two hundred so-called "best citizens of Kemper county," Miss., I now address you.

For weary months I have planned and been disappointed in my hopes, till my heart grew sick, but on the 4th of the present month I received from our true friend, Mr. Charles Rosenbaum, a telegram telling me they had been sent by express. Three days later came a letter giving me particulars. When they were disinterred the coffins were found in so perfect a state they were not even soiled. These coffins were inclosed in boxes lined with zinc and soldered, and the name of each dear occupant was written thereon. These details were very grateful to me.

I left Washington the morning of the 6th of the present month, passing through Harrisburg, where my son Clay joined me, and we proceeded to Lock Haven, the county seat of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Here we were met by Mr. J. C. Sigmond, of the town of Salona, which lies in a rich valley between two mountain ranges, about five miles from Lock Haven. My kind friends advised me not to attempt the meeting with those, my beloved, who are called dead; but with me, in my thoughts awake, and in my dreams asleep, they are always present, and I felt that next to meeting them in heaven, I desired to be with them once more on earth. All nature was robbed in spirit, as if in emotion, of its own purity. The mountain-tops on every side pointed upward, and the evergreens on their sides reminded me that heaven is eternal. I need not tell you of the graceful welcome extended by Mr. Sigmond's family and the friends of his household who were there. You can easily perceive that those who had so generously proffered me for my friends the hospitality of a grave and the grand scenery of their mountain home, knew how to make it acceptable. I cannot tell you of that night. I wonder that even I, who have lived through so much, did not die before it was over. And yet, O, my God! the delightful happiness of once more being assembled an unbroken family circle under the same roof—my husband, myself—Cornelia the first in a grave and the first in our hearts, Johnnie, the first sacrifice on the altar of filial love—Clay and Willie. Truly, dear madam, amid all my sorrows I always remember I am his wife and their mother. I hug it ever to my heart as the sweetest, most comforting memory, giving promise that the Father will not forget me altogether, however much I may be called to endure. In the hours of the night I lived over the beautiful twenty years of my married life to the last, and over and again could I hear Johnnie, my brave, delicate boy, the last words he spoke to me: "Mother, if I leave father, they will kill him!" He did not leave him, and true to his words, the vile demon killed "anybody who gets in the way of my shooting Judge Chisolm!"

Yes, said I, it is the emblem of purity, and ever and again he whispered the word "purity." I told her the angels in heaven were not more pure than my baby-girl. She smiled back at me, and in an hour God had healed her wounds, and made her well in heaven.

"Of the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." But it is hard to perceive why the bravest and grandest of men, the first, the purest, the least of boys; the most delicate, winsome, rosybud of girls should in time of "peace" (?) (anarchy) be called on to die by the brutal hands of those incarnate demons who were styled men—to die for a country which "does not see the legal means to punish the guilty murderers"—hard for the wife and mother of these three to comprehend May that God who has justice as well as mercy among his attributes, environ with his direct curses, the apologists, the instigators, and the foul perpetrators, of the murder of the five persons who fell victims to their hate on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1877. Amen.

The morning after my arrival at Salona I was invited down to the family parlor; there I found all assembled. The son, young Mr. Sigmond, read a portion of the Scripture appropriate to the circumstances, and all kneeling, a lady present raised her soft low voice in prayer. The prayer was not a burden of complaints that the Lord had so neglected us, as we are prone too often to make, but seemed an earnest expression of thanks for all his mercies. The day proved bitter cold, with a driving rain direct from the north, and a heavy snow under foot; yet, when all repaired to the Methodist Church about 10 o'clock, the large house was full. In the pulpit were the pastor, the Rev. L. G. Heck, the Rev. R. H. Fletcher, the Rev. M. Diven, and the Rev. L. L. Haughton. The Rev. Mr. Diven was the principal speaker. He recapitulated many of the facts, paid a beautiful tribute to the patriotism of the father, the filial devotion of the son, and the wonderful love of the daughter, which overcame every sense of natural timidity and made her forget self and gladly die for her father. I remember he thanked the man who made it possible they could find a rest in the midst of their neighborhood; and in the name of the community at large bade both the dead and the living members of my husband's family welcome in their midst; assured his

hearers that there would be a monument erected, and bade them note the moral it would point. It was said that notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, people were gathered in from ten or twelve miles, and a heavy rain fell afterward that if the day had been the cemetery itself would not have been the number. The fine Salons and volunteered their attendance, preceding the precious remains, playing a solemnly sweet dirge. At the grave were gathered a great number, and after the burial service once more did mother earth take into her bosom those who are dear to all who love patriotism and filial devotion. I cannot love or thank the people enough for their kind sympathy, but I can and will honor them, for their genuine loyal devotion to their country's friends which prompted all this. I did not hope to remove my dear ones to a sweeter spot for their last rest than they had before, or that the wild bird's song would thrill forth a softer melody, or that the flowers above them would shed a sweeter perfume. It was not that the place where they were already resting was not endeared by many ties. Others dear to me sleep there; near by is the pleasant cottage to which my husband took me as his young wife, where were born Cornelia and Clay. All these sweet memories rose to bid me let them sleep on undisturbed. But no, I could not let them rest in the soil or the state which for two years had failed even to put the seal of their disapproval on a crime which appalled Satan himself, and caused his lesser demons to cry out and hide themselves in horror. They now rest on a beautiful hillside at whose evergreens the spring-bird's song will thrill above them. Gentle hands will wreath fire flowers above their breasts, and modest violets and pure white lilies will perfume the air. The rocks on the mountains are fit symbols of the strength of the firm patriotism of the freemen forming the community, and they will be the last people to surrender the battle flag under which they will be found, ever ready to contend for their country's rights.

My long letter has now closed, if it conveys to you the information so kindly asked it is well. If not take for my apology the great difficulty for me of all others on earth to write a descriptive letter on this subject, which is the one emotion of my life. Very respectfully your friend.

Mrs. W. W. CHISOLM.
To Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Secretary
Chisolm Monument Association.

The Aspects of the South.

The Charleston News and Courier has a correspondent who insists that the south will be far better off if the negroes all leave and their places are filled by whites. The News and Courier concurs editorially with this view, except that it does not "concur" in the opinion that efforts should be made "to hurry the negroes out of the south." It does not think that the people of South Carolina are prepared for an influx of thousands of white laborers if they can get them. The farmers are not ready to give the wages that the whites expect, nor to furnish them the homes they require.

It appears from these suggestions that the south begins to realize the fact that the labor of that section sooner or later under the existing hegira must be changed in its complexion. The negroes have been oppressed until they cannot longer endure their oppressions and are bound to seek new homes where their rights of citizenship, property and life will be respected and protected, and where the exercise and expression of a political opinion that may not be in consonance with that of his white neighbor will be free from persecution and oppression. To secure these ends the colored people are breaking away from the south and seeking homes elsewhere. How soon the end of the exodus will be reached it is impossible to tell, but under the feeling of wide-spread dissatisfaction that comes of a sense of deep wrong it is not probable that the flood will be materially checked until the fountain is closed.

Then a white population must fill the vacancy, if it is ever filled, for the negro will seldom be found turning back to the scene of his former oppression and ostracism. Then the south will have been, through the measure of its political strength in the government will be largely reduced in the scale of representation. No citizen imbued with Republican sentiment can live in the south any more than the negro, for the ostracism that has forced the negro out of that section is for political opinion sake, and would be as merciless toward the white as the black Republican. Under these circumstances, only Democrats can hope to be received there in the future with respect and honor. These the emigrants from the north and west in the south, will be regarded as "carpet-baggers," and must endure all the prejudices that attach to that class.

The Charleston News and Courier threatens "vigorous retaliation on the part of the state should any number of convictions follow the pending indictments in the United States Courts for violations of the supervisors' law, as it is termed." Let the state retaliate; it will only advance the ends of justice. The News and Courier follows its threat with the innocent remark that "the policy of the present administration, as of the Hampton administration, is a policy of amnesty and peace." Precisely; that is what is supposed. The Republicans now in prison and in duress under the policy of amnesty and peace inaugurated by Hampton can explain that.

The New Orleans Times, in noticing the meeting of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention in that city, says: "We fear that little good can be accomplished by the convention; if the members of the dominant party allow themselves to be controlled by the party whip or the usual device of caucus dictation." The dominant party is the Democratic, and the convention was called in party interests. The caucus will make the constitution, and as the Times fears, little good will be accomplished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1879.

Read what Dr. G. D. Cox, the Literary Editor of The Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, says of "L'Assommoir," Editorially, in that paper.

L'Assommoir, a Novel, by Emile Zola translated from the French by John Stirling, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is one of the most wonderful novels ever printed, and for intensity of realism, has no equal, having already attained a sale in France of over One Hundred Thousand Copies. "The publication in English of this, the greatest novel of the greatest French realistic novelist, is, in all senses, an experiment. The 'L'Assommoir' probes to the uttermost depths the springs of degradation and depravity among the lower orders of the Parisian population, and the picture presented has not a single touch of idealism. There it is in all its hideous and sickening reality, even the coarsest local slang is reproduced in such boldness as to make the reader start, and Zola stops at nothing. He takes his subject as he finds it, and reproduces it with the most scrupulous fidelity. Such a novel and such a novelist as the 'L'Assommoir,' and Zola are new to the American public, and Mr. Stirling, at the instance of his publishers, has undertaken the herculean task of purifying the 'Assommoir,' that our readers may get the gist of the great book and yet not be shocked. It is but just to say that he has done his work with much skill and judgment. Mr. Stirling gives the story, its anatomy and its vivid local coloring, but he does so in a refined way, and, strange to say, he has not weakened the 'Assommoir' by so doing. He shows Germaine, her struggles to be an honest woman, her troubles, and her final fall into the slough of sin, ending in a pauper's death. He shows Coupeau, at first a good citizen and an estimable man, then passing through all the stages of drunkenness to his end by delirium tremens in the hospital. The smooth-tongued Lantier, Nana, who took naturally to sin, and Goujet the manly and virtuous blacksmith, are all there, but both they and their experiences are toned down. We would advise all who cannot read the 'Assommoir' in the original French to read Mr. Stirling's version of it. They will find the book a curiosity, to say the least of it." It is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 75 cents, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Book Store in this city.

"Dournoir," a Russian Story, by Henry Greville, is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. "Dournoir" was written in Russia during Madame Greville's residence in St. Petersburg, and is a graphic story of Russian life, containing careful studies of Russian character, which are most admirable, and is far superior to any of her other works. The story bears some resemblance to "Dostoevsky" and to "Pretty Little Countess Zina," but is more interesting, all the characters being masterpieces of character drawing, while there is an ease and naturalness about each of the characters that makes the volume very entertaining and very enjoyable. One gets a good deal of valuable history, and of interesting facts pertaining to the people of Russia, from such stories as this, every page of which shows the hand of a powerful and experienced author. "Dournoir" is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 50 cents, in uniform style with Peterson's editions of "Bonnie Marie," "Dostoevsky," "Savelli's Expiation," "Marrying off a Daughter," "Philomena's Marriages," "Pretty Little Countess Zina," "Sonia," "Gabrielle," and "A Friend," by Henry Greville, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by P. Heinsberger, at his Book and Music Depot on Market street in this city.

An Interim's Subterfuge.

The Rev. Daniel Isaacs once alighted at an inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told that he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" inquired Mr. Isaacs.

"About three in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, can I have a bed until that time?"

"Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked for you will have to move."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets.

About three in the morning he was awakened by a loud knocking at the chamber door.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"How many of you are in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me, and Daniel and Mr. Isaacs, and an old Methodist preacher," was the reply.

"Then, by Jupiter, there's plenty of you!" and the speaker passed on, leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

If a man will tell me what he thinks of his nabors, I can tell him what his nabors think of him.

An exchange says that Napoleon IV. is always poring over books. He never reads but he pores.

Sickness turned a western man's hair from white to dark brown. Probably the sick man dyed.

A Texas exchange complains of a lack of trees in that state. Haven't you enough to lynch people on?

Jim Mace's two sons, who are preachers, are fighting the devil, the choice of ground being Australia.

The question before the Democratic House—How shall we get down from our high horse without breaking our necks?

The amount of pin money required by the married women depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling pins.

The man who sits down on a bent pin may not remark that he has felt that pin afore, but he certainly performs a comic hopper.

It is a well-known fact that the favored suitor for most girls' hands is the fellow who can light the hall gas without the aid of a chair.

It was a wise man who said: "He is passing rich who can number friends enough for a jury—who can lose two or three, and not be a bankrupt."

When a man tells you how he had a peach-stone extracted from his throat, where it had become stuck, can he be said to be making pulpit remarks?

Anna Dickinson has once more and finally left the stage and gone onto the platform. But Anna, "passengers are forbidden to stand on the platform."

Owing to the fact that he was confined to his room by indisposition, the party of Judge David Davis took no part in the recent elections in Illinois. He was able, however, to hold a caucus.

Somebody once called disappointment "medicine for the soul." It is a good deal like castor oil—it may be wholesome; it certainly is disagreeable.

There are some things that are as well kept light as it isn't policy to throw light upon such a subject as an open barrel of gunpowder, for instance.

The limit of human endurance has finally decided that the length of the ordinary sermon should never exceed one-fifth the duration of a three-act comedy. And there you are again.

In the middle of fly time when both hands were engaged, we have sometimes thought, as a persistent fly playfully fondled our nose, that it was a great mistake when our primeval ancestor discarded his caudal appendage.

A great many persons have an idea that it is unlawful to touch or attempt to aid a dead or dying man, and that the first duty is to notify some official. Lives have been sacrificed under this delusion. The first duty is to render every possible aid and then promptly to make the facts known to the authorities. The contrary idea has been obtained from the laws of other nations, which are as absurd as they are inhuman. Referring to the law of Russia in this respect an eastern exchange says:

Among the most extraordinary of the tyrannical regulations of the Russian police is one which strictly forbids any one to touch a dead or dying man without the direct sanction of the police. In consequence of this arbitrary enactment, it is no uncommon thing to see a man lying bleeding and helpless from severe fall in the streets of Moscow or St. Petersburg without any one daring to assist him. To what an extent this curious tyranny is carried may be judged from a single instance. An English gentleman residing at Peterhof, a coast town about sixteen miles from St. Petersburg, one morning found his Russian groom hanging by the neck in the stable, and cut him down at once, just in time to save his life. The next day he received a visit from the local Inspector of Police, who, far from commending his prompt humaneness, vehemently abused him for daring to transgress the law. The Englishman heard him to the end without a word, and then said quietly: "Well, Mr. Inspector, I'm extremely sorry to have done anything, but I'll make all the amends in my power. If I find you hanging anywhere, I pledge you my honor I won't cut you down."

This Coachman Business.

Grandfather Lickshingle threw down the paper yesterday in disgust, and exclaimed:

"It makes me sick, by gracious; it makes me sick!"

"What makes you sick, grandfather?" asked James.

"Why, here's another coachman runs away with his employer's daughter," said James.

"That's certainly too bad," said James.

"And they get married the minute they are out of sight of her father's house."

"The poor, silly thing."

"Well, I should say 'the poor, silly thing'! I should say 'the poor, silly thing'! the crazy, crack-brained imbecile," continued grandfather, in a towering rage.

"The poor creatures are just from boarding school," said James, "with their heads full of romantic."

"Who's just from boarding-school?" yelled grandfather.

"The poor, silly girls are."

"Who's talking about girls?" yelled the old man, a little more savagely than before.

"It's the coachman I'm a-hittin' at. If I had a son, an' he was a good coachman, an' he would disgrace himself by runnin' away with his employer's giddy daughter, I'd spend my pension money in riotous livin', an' I wouldn't leave him one red cent to rub against another. Now, you hear your old grandfather quote Shakespeare!"

The rural New Yorker says that to play is to labor. It is pleasant because it is the work of our choice. The great problem is to make all work play—when Jack will never be a dull boy. There is so much work for everybody to do. Let us do it in accordance with the moral and physical laws of our being—and it will be as play.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition. Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD, Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM

AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

December 21st

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternate with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8-1y.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kienner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. Your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$5.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBINSON,

369 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 3-1y.

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, 20, corner of Second and Dock Streets.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

April 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened and closed dull, at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 80 casks at 26 cents.

ROSIN.—The market opened steady at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained. Sales reported of only 7 bbls Extra Pale at \$3.50, and 84 bbls from Low Pale to Extra Pale at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bbl.

TAR.—Market was quiet at 80 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet and nominally unchanged, with small sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	3 bales
Spirits turpentine,	218 casks
Rosin,	1,291 bbls
Tar,	332 bbls
Crude turpentine,	322 bbls

April 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was quoted dull at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with small sales reported later of 130 casks at 26 cents, and 20 do, city distilled at 26 cents, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 17 bbls Pale at \$3.00 do Extra Pale at \$3.50, and 74 do Low Pale to Extra Pale at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened quiet the receipts of the day being disposed of at 80 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady, with sales reported of 125 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	4 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	83 casks
Rosin,	721 bbls
Tar,	170 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	98 bbls

April 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 26 1/2 cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 100 casks at that figure, closing dull.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet and steady at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 22 bbls Extra No 1 at \$2.25 per bbl. No sales reported of Strained rosins.

TAR.—Market for this article was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at 80 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm with small sales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	31 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	123 casks
Rosin,	1,294 bbls
Tar,	30 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	109 bbls

April 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages. Sales reported of 150 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 50 bbls Black at 90 cents per bbl. Nothing in Strained and Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at 80 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm, with sales reported of 145 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	264 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	123 casks
Rosin,	1,294 bbls
Tar,	30 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	109 bbls

May 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

\$1.00 for Strained, \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 20 bbls Extra Pale at \$3.25 per bbl. No sales of Strained reported.

TAR.—Market was steady at 80 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs, but later in the day sales were effected of 150 bbls at 77 1/2 cents, which was the best offer that could be obtained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 193 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2.10 for new Virgin, market steady.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with small sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	27 bales
Spirits turpentine,	123 casks
Rosin,	1,337 bbls
Tar,	63 "
Crude turpentine,	193 "

May 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1.00 for Strained, \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at \$1.02 1/2 and 26 bbls Pale to Extra Pale at \$3.25 per bbl.

TAR.—Market was steady at 77 1/2 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 46 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 3/4	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	93 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,065 bbls
Rosin,	814 bbls
Tar,	264 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	264 bbls

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Star	Per Sailing	Per Vessel
To New York,	0.8500	0.4000	0.0500
Crude Turpentine 1 bbl,			